

Polypeptide Mediating Cell Permeability

The present invention relates to a polypeptide which is cell-permeable and can mediate cell permeability to substances, to a DNA coding for such a polypeptide and a method of producing such a polypeptide. The invention also concerns antibodies directed against the polypeptide and the use of the polypeptide in the mediation of cell permeability to substances.

The property of substances penetrating cells is called cell permeability. This property is, however, only found in few substances. Most substances require auxiliary means and/or methods to penetrate cells. Examples thereof are microinjection, eletroporation, association with cationic lipids, liposome formation, receptor-mediated endocytosis and viral infection. However, these auxiliary means or methods involve great drawbacks. In particular, they are expensive, require complex experimental set-ups and can be used only to a limited extent. Their efficiency degree is also low and they are often toxic.

Therefore, it is the object of the present invention to provide a product by means of which substances can be inserted in cells, the above drawbacks being avoided.

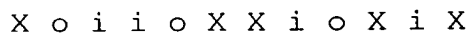
According to the invention this is achieved by the subject matters defined in the claims.

The present invention is based on applicant's insights that a polypeptide comprising preferably the amino acid sequence

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of figure 1 or an amino acid sequence differing therefrom by one or more amino acids may penetrate cells, i.e. has cell permeability. Applicant found such a polypeptide in the PreS2 region of a hepatitis B virus (HBV) surface protein. The polypeptide is referred to below as CPP "cell permeability-mediating polypeptide. CPP has the structure of an amphiphilic α -helix. Applicant also detected that one of CPP's properties is to mediate cell permeability to substances. The latter may then penetrate cells, the cell permeability of the substances not being limited to certain cells. The substances also retain their activities (cf. figure 2). Figure 3 shows variants of the CPP according to the invention from various HBV subtypes which differ from the sequence of figure 1 by one or more amino acids. The amino acid sequence of figure 1 (= PreS2-TLM) fully corresponds e.g. to subtype ayw (1) on an amino acid level, whereas the other subtypes have one or more replacements as compared thereto. However, it can be seen that conservation of certain amino acids exists between various HBV subtypes. It can be confirmed in particular by a graphic representation of hydrophobicity values. From this it is possible to draw the conclusion that even if one or more amino acids are replaced, the hydropathy distribution in the whole molecule should be retained. Due to this finding it is easily possible for a person skilled in the art to determine variants of the sequence of figure 1, since it is not the sequence as such that is decisive but the hydropathy profile in the whole molecule. The same applies correspondingly to various avian hepadnaviruses (cf. figure 4) or hepadnaviruses of rodents (cf. figure 5). Each of them is compared with a CPP according to figure 1 of the invention (= PreS2-TLM) and hydropathy profiles are prepared. They show that even with an almost complete replacement of the amino acids (e.g. HHBV \longleftrightarrow PreS2-TLM) the hydropathy

profile is substantially retained. This means that it is not the sequence as such that is decisive but the order of hydrophilic and hydrophobic amino acids in an α -helical motive. In a peptide comprising 12 amino acids, preferably positions 2, 5 and 9 are occupied by hydrophobic amino acids and positions 3, 4, 8, 11 are occupied by hydrophilic amino acids. The hydrophobic amino acids comprise valine, leucine, isoleucine, tryptophan, phenylalanine and methionine. The hydrophilic amino acids include glycine, serine, tyrosine, threonine, cysteine, asparagine and glutamine. A CPP according to the invention thus observes the following general formula:



wherein X = variable amino acid (hydrophilic, hydrophobic or with charged side groups)
 o = hydrophobic amino acid
 i = hydrophilic amino acid

Amino acids having charged side groups are aspartate, glutamate (both have negatively charged side groups), lysine, asparagine, glutamine, arginine and histidine (all have positively charged side groups).

According to the invention applicant's insights are utilized to provide a polypeptide (CPP) which can mediate cell permeability to substances, CPP comprising the above indicated sequence or preferably the sequence of figure 1 or an amino acid sequence differing therefrom by one or more amino acids and being no native HBV surface protein and hybridizing the DNA of the latter amino acid sequence with the DNA of figure 1.

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The term "mediating cell permeability to substances" refers to the fact that CPP can mediate cell permeability to substances of any kind and origin. The substances may be e.g. polypeptides (proteins), nucleic acids or chemical compounds. Examples of polypeptides are structural polypeptides, tumor necrosis factor, interferons, interleukins, lymphokines, growth factors, plasma proteins, e.g. blood clotting factors and metabolic enzymes, and receptors. In particular, the polypeptides may be those which may increase the immunogenicity of cells. These may be polypeptides not occurring in tumor cells, e.g. cytokines, such as IL-2, and GM-CSF, and co-stimulatory molecules, such as B7-1, tumor-associated antigens, e.g. MAGE1, tyrosinases and viral polypeptides, e.g. E7 of human papilloma virus and EBNA-3 polypeptide of Epstein-Barr virus. The polypeptides may also be adapter polypeptides, oligomerization motives of a polypeptide, polypeptide fragments of viral coat polypeptides, hormones and ribozymes. Examples of nucleic acids are those which may code for the above polypeptides. They may also be antisense oligonucleotides, peptide-nucleic acids and consensus sequences for transcription factors. Examples of chemical compounds are medicaments which have no polypeptide structure. These may be cytostatic agents, anesthetics, antihistaminics, antibiotics and antimycotics. For mediating cell permeability it may suffice to incubate CPP together with a substance so as to form chemical bonds, e.g. covalent or non-covalents bonds. It is favorable for CPP to be linked with the substance via a linker, which may be done e.g. via biotin/streptavidine. The linker may be available at the N-terminus or C-terminus of CPP. It is particularly advantageous for the substance to be present as polypeptide together with CPP in a fusion polypeptide. CPP may in this case be available at the N-terminus or C-terminus or within the polypeptide structure of the

The term "an amino acid sequence differing by one or more amino acids" comprises any CPP-preparing amino acid sequence which is not a native HBV surface protein. A sequence which codes for "an amino acid sequence differing by one or more amino acids" hybridizes preferably with the DNA sequence of figure 1. The DNA sequence may differ from the DNA of figure 1 by additions, deletions, substitutions and/or inversions of one or more base pairs. The term "hybridization" refers to a hybridization under common conditions, in particular at 20°C below the melting point of the sequence.

(a) the DNA of figure 1 or a DNA differing therefrom by one or more base pairs, wherein the latter DNA hybridizes with the DNA of figure 1 and does not code for a natives HBV surface protein, or

(b) a DNA related to the DNA of (a) via the degenerated genetic code.

The expression "a DNA differing by one or more base pairs" comprises any DNA sequence coding for a CPP, which

hybridizes with the DNA of figure 1 and does not code for a native HBV surface protein. The DNA sequence may differ from the DNA of figure 1 by additions, deletions, substitutions and/or inversions of one or more base pairs. As to the expression "hybridization" reference is made accordingly to the above explanations.

A DNA according to the invention may be present as such or in a vector. In particular, a DNA according to the invention may be present in an expression vector. Examples thereof are known to the person skilled in the art. In the case of an expression vector for *E. coli* these are e.g. pGEMEX, pUC derivatives, pGEX-2T, pET3b and pQE-8. For the expression in yeast e.g. pY100 and Ycpad1 have to be mentioned while e.g. pKCR, pEFBOS, cDM8, pCEV4, pCDNA3, pKSV10, pRCMV and pRK5 have to be indicated for the expression in animal cells. The baculovirus expression vector pAcSGHisNT-A is particularly suitable for the expression in insect cells.

The person skilled in the art knows suitable cells to express the DNA according to the invention, present in an expression vector. Examples of such cells comprise the *E. coli* strains HB101, DH1, x1776, JM101, JM 109, BL21, SG 13009 and M15pRep4, the yeast strain *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, the animal cells L, NIH 3T3, FM3A, CHO, COS, Vero, HeLa, Hep62, CCL13 and 293, the insect cells Sf9 and Sf21 and the plant cells *Lupinus albus*.

The person skilled in the art is familiar with methods and conditions of transforming or transfecting cells with an expression vector containing the DNA according to the invention and culturing the cells. He also knows methods of isolating and purifying the CPP expressed by the DNA according to the invention.

Another subject matter of the present invention is an antibody directed against CPP. Such an antibody may be prepared by common methods. It may be polyclonal or monoclonal. For its preparation it is favorable to immunize with CPP animals - in particular rabbits or chickens for a polyclonal antibody and mice for a monoclonal antibody. Further boosters of the animals may also be made with CPP. The polyclonal antibody may then be obtained from the animal serum or egg yolk. For preparing the monoclonal antibody, animal spleen cells are fused with myeloma cells.

Another subject matter of the present invention is a kit. Such a kit comprises one or more of the following components:

- (a) a cell permeability-mediating polypeptide according to the invention (CPP),
- (b) a DNA according to the invention,
- (c) an antibody according to the invention, and
- (d) common auxiliary agents, such as carriers, buffers, solvents, controls, etc.

One or more representatives of the individual components may be present each. As to the individual terms reference is made to the above explanations.

The present invention enables cell permeability to be mediated. Cell permeability can be mediated to substances of any kind and origin by a CPP according to the invention. The cell permeability is universal, i.e. it is not limited to certain cells. The cells may also be present *ex vivo* or *in vivo*. In addition, the cell permeability does not trigger any toxic effects.

The present invention is thus perfectly suited for diagnosis and therapy. The latter comprises influencing the expression of genes and metabolic processes. In particular, the present invention is suited for the diagnosis and therapy of the severest diseases, e.g. of tumors. The present invention distinguishes itself in particular in that it can be used for both conservative and gene-therapeutic measures.

Brief description of the drawings.

Figure 1 shows the amino acid and DNA sequences of a cell permeability-mediating polypeptide according to the invention (CPP).

Figure 2 shows the detection of CPP-mediated cell permeability. Lanes 2 and 3 show the activation of c-Raf1 kinase. Lanes 4 and 5 show the inhibition thereof. Lanes 6 and 7 show that mutated CPP-PLAP (CPP-KLAP) has no inhibitory effect.

Figure 3 shows the conservation of the amino acid sequence between various HBV subtypes as well as the hydropathy profile.

Figure 4 shows amphiphilic motives in the PreS region of various avian hepadnaviruses.

Figure 5 shows amphiphilic motives in the PreS2 region of various hepadnaviruses of rodents.

Figure 6 shows that DHBV42-53-EGFP is a cell-permeable protein.

FIG. 1-6

Fig 1

Fig 2

Fig 3

Fig 4

The present invention is explained by the below examples.

Example 1: Detection of cell permeability mediated by a polypeptide (CPP) according to the invention.

The detection of cell permeability mediated by CPP is shown by inhibition of the TNF α -dependent activation of c-Raf1 kinase. The activation of the c-Raf1 kinase is based on the interaction between the TNF receptor I (TNF-RI) and the adapter molecule Grb2. For this purpose, the SH3 domain of Grb2 interacts with a PLAP motive from the cytoplasmic domain of TNF-RI.

CPP is provided in the form of a fusion polypeptide. In this fusion polypeptide referred to as CPP-PLAP CPP, the amino acid sequence of figure 1 is present as N-terminus partner and a PLAP motive from the cytoplasmic domain of TNF-RI is present as C-terminus partner. A fusion polypeptide referred to as CPP-KLAP is also provided, which has a mutated PLAP motive.

HeLa cells are incubated for 2 h with 2 μ M CPP-PLAP or CPP-KLAP (control) and stimulated for 15 min with 100 μ /ml TNF α . The activation of c-Raf1 kinase is determined by an immunocomplex test using MEK (Santa Cruz, Biotech) and γ^{32} P-ATP as substrate (cf. figure 2).

It shows that CPP-PLAP reaches the cells and fully inhibits the activation of C-Raf1 kinase (cf. figure 2, lanes 4 and 5). It also turns out that CPP-KLAP does not achieve inhibition (cf. figure 2, lanes 6 and 7).

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One sequence coding for GST (glutathione S transferase) is also isolated from the expression plasmid pGex-1. At its 5' end it has a BamHI restriction site followed by a sequence coding for a thrombin restriction site. At its 3' end the sequence has a BamHI restriction site. The sequence is inserted in the BamHI-cleaved expression plasmid pQe8/CPP so as to obtain the expression plasmid pQe8/CPP-GST. It codes for the fusion polypeptide CPP-GST, pQe48/CPP-GST is used for the transformation of *E. coli* SG 13009 (cf. Gottesmann, S. et al., J. Bacteriol. 148 (1981), 265-273). The bacteria are cultured in an LB broth with 100 µg/ml ampicillin and 25 µg/ml kanamycin and induced for 4 h with 60 µM isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG). Following induction, lysis of the sedimented and washed bacteria is carried out by means of ultrasound. The CPP-GST fusion polypeptide is isolated by means of affinity chromatography on a glutathione column. The bound CPP-GST fusion polypeptide is eluted from 0 to 10 mM by means of a linear increase in the glutathione concentration. The eluted CPP-GST fusion protein is subjected to thrombin cleavage. The hexa-His-CPP (fusion polypeptide) released in this way is subsequently isolated by affinity chromatography using denaturing conditions by means of an Ni-NTA agarose. This is done in the presence of

6 M urea in accordance with the instructions from the manufacturer (Quiagen company). The bound hexa-His-CPP is eluted in a buffer having pH 6.3, containing 250 mM imidazole. The hexa-His-CPP is subjected to 18 % SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and stained using coomassie blue (cf. Thomas, J.O. and Kornberg, R.D., J. Mol. Biol. 149 (1975), 709-733).

It shows that a (fusion) polypeptide according to the invention can be prepared in highly pure form.

Example 3: Preparation and detection of an antibody according to the invention

A fusion polypeptide of Example 2 according to the invention is subjected to 18 % SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. After staining the gel with 4 M sodium acetate, an about 3 kD band is excised out of the gel and incubated in phosphate-buffered common salt solution. Gel pieces are sedimented before the protein concentration of the supernatant is determined by SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis followed by coomassie blue staining. Animals are immunized as follows with the gel-purified fusion polypeptide.

Immunization protocol for polyclonal antibodies in rabbits

35 µg of gel-purified fusion polypeptide in 0.7 ml PBS and 0.7 ml of complete or incomplete Freund's adjuvant are used per immunization:

- Day 0: 1st immunization (complete Freund's adjuvant)
- Day 14: 2nd immunization (incomplete Freund's adjuvant; icFA)
- Day 28: 3rd immunization (icFA)

Day 56: 4th immunization (icFA)

Day 80: bleeding to death.

The rabbit serum is tested in an immunoblot. For this purpose, a fusion polypeptide of Example 2 according to the invention is subjected to SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and transferred to a nitrocellulose filter (cf. Khyse-Andersen, J., J. Biochem. Biophys. Meth. 10 (1984), 203-209). The Western blot analysis was carried out as described in Bock, C.-T. et al., Virus Genes 8, (1994), 215-229. For this purpose, the nitrocellulose filter is incubated with a first antibody at 37°C for one hour. This antibody is the rabbit serum (1:10000 in PBS). After several wash steps using PBS, the nitrocellulose filter is incubated with a second antibody. This antibody is an alkaline phosphatase-coupled monoclonal goat anti-rabbit IgG antibody (Dianova company) (1:5000) in PBS. 30 minutes of incubation at 37°C are followed by several wash steps using PBS and subsequently by the alkaline phosphatase detection reaction with developer solution (36 µM 5'-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolylphosphate, 400 µM nitro blue tetrazolium, 100 mM Tris-HCl, pH 9.5, 100 mM NaCl, 5 mM MgCl₂) at room temperature until bands are visible.

It shows that polyclonal antibodies according to the invention can be prepared.

Immunization protocol for polyclonal antibodies in chickens

40 µg of gel-purified fusion polypeptide in 0.8 ml PBS and 0.8 ml of complete or incomplete Freund's adjuvant are used per immunization.

Day 0: 1st immunization (complete Freund's adjuvant)

Day 28: 2nd immunization (incomplete Freund's adjuvant; icFA)

Day 50: 3rd immunization (icFA)

Antibodies are extracted from egg yolk and tested in a Western blot. Polyclonal antibodies according to the invention are detected.

Immunization protocol for monoclonal antibodies in mice

12 µg of gel-purified fusion polypeptide in 0.25 ml PBS and 0.25 ml of complete or incomplete Freund's adjuvant are used per immunization. In the fourth immunization, the fusion protein is dissolved in 0.5 ml (without adjuvant).

Day 0: 1st immunization (complete Freund's adjuvant)

Day 28: 2nd immunization (incomplete Freund's adjuvant; icFA)

Day 56: 3rd immunization (icFA)

Day 84: 4th immunization (PBS)

Day 87: fusion

Supernatants of hybridomas are tested in a Western blot. Monoclonal antibodies according to the invention are detected.

Example 4: Detection of the cell permeability mediated by DHBV-CPP

Detection of the cell permeability mediated by DHBV (duck hepatitis B virus)-CPP was made as follows: According to standard methods a fusion protein consisting of a hexa-His-Tag (6H), DHBV-CPP and eGFP (enhanced green fluorescent protein) was prepared in analogy to Example 1 in an *E. coli*

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expression system. The pQE vector system of the Quiagen company was used. This protein (DHBV42-53eGFP) was isolated. wt6HeGFP (fusion protein of 6 His and eGFP) was used for control experiments. Then, 293 cells were incubated in the presence of these proteins for 10 and 20 minutes. The proteins were added to the medium at a concentration of 1 μ M. After 10 or 20 minutes, the cells were lyzed and the cytosolic fraction of the cells was isolated by ultracentrifugation.

The presence of DHBV42- 53⁺-eGFP in the cytosol fraction was detected by means of Western blot analysis using a hexa-His-tag-specific antibody (figure 6, lanes 1-4) (anti-hexa-His6 of Qiagen company) or an eGFP-specific antibody (anti-eGFP of Clontech company) (figure 6, lanes 5-8). A peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibody (anti-mouse HRP, anti-rabbit-HRP of Amersham company) was used for the detection.

The Western blot shows that when DHBV42-53-eGFP is added an internalization of the protein into the cell (cytosol) can be observed after 10 min. (lanes 2, 6) or 20 minutes (4, 8) whereas in the case of the control protein wt6HeGFP which lacks the sequence mediating cell permeability this cannot be observed after either 10 minutes (lanes 1, 5) or 20 minutes (lanes 3, 7).

These results show that DHBV-CPP is capable of acting as a carrier for other proteins.

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